

## SEC'Y BAKER FOR FORCED TRAINING

Believes Some Service to Country Is Due From Every Man.

ARMY IS SHORT 26,000

Gen. Scott Says Guard Needs Preparation to Meet Trained Troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The agitation for some form of compulsory military service in the United States received qualified support from Secretary Baker today before the House Military Committee, encouraging opponents of the present volunteer system to predict that legislation for a change might be framed which would be sanctioned by Mr. Baker and possibly by President Wilson. The President has said he would not attempt to reach a decision on the subject until a definite plan was placed before him.

Replying to a direct question as to his views on compulsory military service, Secretary Baker said: "The obligation to serve the country is a universal one. The question of how to bring about preparation for national defense is one of policy rather than theory. Whether universal military service or a selective conscription is the correct answer I do not know. The theory of a common interest in a common country would be satisfied by a method of selecting soldiers that was not voluntary in character."

Nat. Guard Should Have Chance.

The Secretary told the committee, however, that since Congress had rejected the continental army plan in favor of the National Guard system he believed the guard should be given a fair trial. It is known, however, that he has been studying the question of the proper basis of the military service since the recommendations of the General Staff for universal service legislation were submitted. He said he understood the plan under consideration contemplated the making of an inventory of men in the country, as is being done with industrial resources, and devising a means whereby every citizen would be made liable in a war emergency for the character of work for which he is best fitted by his own training.

Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, was again before the Senate subcommittee today, urging universal service legislation, and submitting the report of the National Guard for border duty compiled by Col. W. C. Brown. The conclusion of the general staff, Gen. Scott said, that no adequate defense could be built up under the present volunteer system was fully substantiated by the report of departmental commanders, inspectors, instructors and others, which disclosed vital and inherent faults in the National Guard system which could not be passed over.

Tells of Mexican Hardships.

Col. Brown, who commanded the Tenth Cavalry under Gen. Pershing and led the detachment which dealt the most severe punishment to the Villa bandits, was before the committee himself and told of the hardships the troops in Mexico encountered, of the forced marches and terrific pace set, adding that only thoroughly trained men and animals could have stood the strain.

The mobilization report shows that of 128,000 enlisted men of the militia inspected on the border \$1,179, or 93 per cent, were either transferred from militia organizations not called out or were new recruits, leaving only 37 per cent of the force "representing the National Guard or the organized militia element on the rolls of the organizations in question at the date of call. Of those who were on the rolls at the time of the call 47,657 were lost for various causes. Of 12,418 called to respond to the call at all, and 23,721 were rejected for physical disability."

As to the training of the force before it reached the border, the report says, 43 per cent, or 51,342 men, had had less than three months military training of any kind and more than 80,000 none at all. Turning to the marksmanship of the state troops the report shows that \$6,512 never had fired a military rifle at all and that more than 14,000 others had received training of less than first class at the target.

Recruiting Falls Short.

An active campaign for militia recruits carried on all over the United States during a period of four months, July 1 to October 31, continues the report, produced about 15,000, a number insufficient to fill vacancies caused by discharge and casualties occurring during the same period. Gen. Scott said that despite an almost constant house canvass to get recruits the regular army list is short about 26,000 men of the peace requirements under the new law.

The National Guard force on the Mexican border would have nearly a year of intensive training to prepare it to meet trained troops, Major-Gen. Scott said.

"Do you think this mobilization was beneficial for our country?" asked Senator Brady.

"I do," answered Gen. Scott. "It was very beneficial. It prevented the American people from being taken by surprise and gave protection to American lives and property on the border for the first time in five years."

Gen. Scott disagreed with Gen. Wood's statement yesterday that six months intensive training would prepare soldiers for passage into a Federal reserve. The general staff believed that a year of intensive training to be the absolute minimum.

14 Inch Gun Best.

Before the House Naval Committee Capt. William S. Sims, commander of the battleship Nevada, asserted his opinion that 14 inch guns were superior to the 16 inch weapons, with which new American battle craft are armed. He believed a ship equipped with 14 inch guns would defeat a ship equipped with an equal number of 16 inch guns if properly handled.

Capt. Sims showed a series of charts of the Jutland battle. He pointed out the part played by battle cruisers in that action and insisted that because European navies are equipped with these vessels the United States also must have them. He said that ship for ship the American navy could destroy European commerce away from the sea and the Panama Canal wrested from American control if the American navy, with a sufficient number of battle cruisers, ever undertakes to go into battle with an enemy fleet fully equipped with ships of this type.

## U. S. PERMIT GIVEN FOR VEHICLE TUBE TO N. J.

Tunnel to Run From Canal St., Manhattan, to 13th St., Jersey City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The War Department has issued a permit to the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission to build a tube from about the foot of Canal street, Manhattan, to Thirteenth street, Jersey City, to be used for vehicular traffic between the two States.

Applicants for the permit filed no plans. It was said today, showing the type of construction or the dimensions of the tunnel. A recent hearing before the War Department engineers in New York City disclosed only the depth and location with particular reference to the effect on navigation.

The permit is another step in the long struggle to obtain a way under the river for vehicle traffic, exclusively. The permit requires that the tunnel shall be located at least fifty feet below mean low water. The issuance of the permit was recommended by the Government engineer in charge of the district at New York, Col. Taylor.

Two Jersey Counties Approve.

The Boards of Freeholders of Bergen and Hudson counties, New Jersey, have already approved the plan to tunnel the Hudson. The Essex County board stood 4 to 4 on the question last summer and will probably vote on it again next month.

Action by three counties is necessary before the Governor can appoint a commission with full powers to bridge or tunnel the river. Meanwhile the present commission is taking the preliminary steps, and the obtaining of a permit from the War Department is one of them.

The estimate of cost of the tunnel is \$11,000,000, of which New York would bear one-half. There would be twin tubes of the same type as the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad tunnels.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN DINE.

Society Celebrates Third Anniversary as a National Body.

The National Society of New England Women held a luncheon yesterday in the Hotel Majestic in celebration of the third anniversary of its establishment as a national body. Two hundred and fifty members attended, including twenty county presidents.

There were toasts to the army, navy, medicine and law, responded to by Major Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N.; Dr. Henry Clarke and John Francis Sawyer.

Major Dorey was introduced as the man responsible for the success of the campaign at Plattsburg and Plum Island. He paid a splendid tribute to Young America for the enthusiasm displayed at these camps.

"In the absence of what we must call to universal service—the camps are only a makeshift," he said, "but the interest in them shows a splendid spirit. What impressed me most was the democratic exhibited in the camps. There were no distinctions between rich and poor, Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic—all did their part in the most democratic way."

Admiral Fiske said that the first American man-of-war commissioned by Massachusetts in 1774 was commanded by one of its ancestors, Capt. Thomas Fiske, who showed his appreciation of New England women by marrying three of them.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Waldorf Astoria: Charles J. Graham, Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kohl, Montclair, N. J.; Col. and Mrs. J. L. Kuser, Newark; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dason, Philadelphia.

Belmont: J. P. Johnson, W. M. Anthony, Detroit; John Lynch, Uniontown, Pa.; Charles G. Schaefer, Detroit; P. Benson, Montreal; R. L. Dixie, Helena; H. H. Robinson, Philadelphia; and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harty, New Haven.

Belmont: J. S. Chapman, Syracuse; Thomas Pender, Buffalo; J. W. Rolins, Boston; E. D. Nevins, St. Louis; Mrs. I. B. Trumble and daughter, Baltimore.

Vanderbilt: Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson, North Bay, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Craig Dudge, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis and Miss L. Dewey, Buffalo.

Manhattan: Mrs. L. Lewis and Miss L. Dewey, Buffalo; Mrs. M. W. A. Widmark, Cincinnati; J. D. Oliver, South Bend; J. M. Lopat and wife, Chicago; W. F. A. Sabatini, Grand Mère, Canada.

McAlpin: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Will, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sterling, Philadelphia; Dunbar Curry, Staunton, Va.; S. C. Smith, Akron; F. A. McHugh, Wilmington, Del.

Angonia: W. Porter, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Benson, London.

Piazza: Samuel Weil, Rochester; R. G. Thompson, Duluth; J. H. H. Smith and wife, Lee, Mass.

Netherland: F. H. and Mrs. Nichols, Buffalo; F. M. Williams and wife, Boston; A. C. Kahle and wife, Chicago; Elias Roger, E. White, Toronto.

Ritz Carlton: David M. Johnson, Boston; Herbert C. Johnson, New York; F. E. May, Chicago; L. H. Parsons, Philadelphia; E. A. Russell, New York; J. H. Hill, G. Weaver, Waterbury; C. E. and Mrs. Hardack, Champaign; W. H. Goss, Albany; David S. Draper, Wilton, N. H.

Park Avenue: F. H. Staples, Nantucket; M. G. Harwood, New York; W. Wilson, Chicago; H. W. Knight, Glen Falls; P. J. Jude, Holyoke; F. Hunter, Birmingham.

Stratford: Mrs. Rhoda Fulton, Mrs. Austin I. Sands, Newport; J. H. and Mrs. Foster, New York.

Herold Square: Elmer Wines, Monticello; H. L. Small, Rochester; J. C. Warner, Minneapolis; J. C. Miller, New York; J. A. Ford, Springfield; L. I. Havens, Jamaica.

Marie Antoinette: S. M. Lawrence, Chicago; John C. Duncan, Mechanicsville; Mrs. I. T. Allen, Buffalo.

Willard: J. Riggs, Jr., Wilmington; A. T. Lewis and wife, Indianapolis; Charles Hubbell, Cleveland; J. H. H. Smith and wife, Lee, Mass.

Grand: Mr. and Mrs. H. Barker, Baltimore; William H. Moore and wife, U. S. A. C. Conant, Rochester.

Imperial: V. H. Francis, Rochester; F. W. Pearce, Detroit; R. H. Baker, St. Louis; J. A. Powell, Baltimore; S. P. Wilkinson, Havana.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

AUDINET GIBERT of Paris, France—Died February 9, 1916. Assets: real estate, New York State, \$12,500. Mrs. Margaret MacLaren Gibert, widow, beneficiary.

RICHARD E. SMITH—Died September 24, 1916. Net estate, \$29,724. Herbert R. Smith, executor. Beneficiary: Clara A. Snow, cousin, a life estate in \$5,000 and jewelry outright. The residue of the residuary estate to Mrs. Andrew Ritchie, Mary V. Ritchie, Julia Brewster and Sister H. Brewster, all non-residents.

MRS. ELLEN M. McQUELLAN, mother of Alexander M. McQUELLAN, died January 12, 1915. Assets: real estate, New York State, \$1,150. Assets: real estate, New York State, \$1,150. Assets: real estate, New York State, \$1,150.

JAMES TRAINOR—Died January 30, 1916. Net estate, \$2,254. Margaret O'Donnell, grand-daughter, beneficiary.

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street: Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.

East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

Seventh Ave., bet. 46th & 48th Sts.

Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.

Grand St., cor. Clinton St.

E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ave.

BROOKLYN

Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN

Smith St., cor. Livingston St.

Graham Ave., cor. Devoise St.

Phila. Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

## LOCAL OPTION FOR D. C. TIED IN SENATE

Senator Underwood's Proposal to Let the People Decide Falls.

WOMEN WILL VOTE ON IT

Test Vote on Question Taken in Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A proposal of Senator Oscar Underwood, Alabama, to permit the people of Washington to decide by a referendum vote whether they would have a dry city or continue as at present failed today by a tie vote—28 to 28. The proposal was first considered in the committee of the whole. The issue will come up again to-morrow and the outcome is in doubt. Senator Underwood's proposal was offered as a substitute for the "dry" bill championed by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas.

Senator Underwood explained to his colleagues that his reason for asking for another test of strength was because of the importance of the issue and the fact that the vote had been a tie and that while his motion had not prevailed the Senate had not declared against it.

The Sheppard bill has been before the Senate for nearly two weeks to the exclusion of other business. It is being backed by the Anti-Saloon League and all of the prohibition forces of the country.

The bill came up last session, but its sponsors agreed not to press it provided they receive a chance to have a vote at this session. It has been manifest for a week that the real test would be the vote upon the Underwood substitute. Before the vote was taken to-day several amendments were offered looking to the "perfection" of a referendum substitute.

Equal Suffrage Wins.

The first vote came on an amendment by Senator John Sharp Williams, Mississippi, to permit women to vote in the referendum. It was a very interesting and significant test of strength on the general issue of woman suffrage. Equal suffrage won by a vote of nearly 4 to 1. Fifty-four Senators voted in favor of permitting the women to vote on the question of a dry city and only fifteen voted in the negative. The following Senators were recorded in the negative: Democrats—Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Hutcheson, Johnson, (Maine), Kirby, Lane, Martin, Overman, Philan Sheppard, Shields, Smith (Georgia), Swanson, Thomas Thompson, Vandaman and Walsh. Republicans—Brady, Brady, Clapp, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Townsend and Works.

Among the Southern Senators who voted to permit the women to participate in the referendum were Kirby (the new Senator from Arkansas), Lee, Maryland, Sheppard, Tillman, Vandaman and Williams. Senator Tillman, who has frequently declared his opposition to woman suffrage, asked permission to file an explanation of his vote later, to appear in the Congressional Record.

The Senate next turned its attention to another amendment by Senator Williams prescribing a test of the qualifications of the electors, which was intended apparently to restrict the vote to the literate. This test was education and prohibited from voting any one who had not paid his taxes.

The "dry" leaders evidently welcomed the amendment admitting the women to participation in the referendum, but they were suspicious of Senator Williams' test for the voters and most of the members of the "dry" leaders voted against it. It was adopted, however, by a vote of 44 to 35. The Southern Senators voting for it almost to a man and the Republicans with few exceptions voting against it.

Other amendments accepted without a vote prescribed a heavy penalty for repeating, prohibited the use of money and generally was a corrupt practice applicable to this particular referendum; also broadening the qualifications of voters in the referendum to permit persons residing in Washington who hold citizenship in the States for voting purposes to vote in the referendum election.

The galleries were thronged with representatives of the prohibition element and attorneys for the liquor interests. Careful tab was kept on the vote as the roll call proceeded, and it was seen just before the call was completed that the outcome would be very close.

Senators Change Votes.

It appeared to be a tie, but before the recapitulation was completed Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, who had voted against the referendum, discovered that he was "paired" and withdrew his vote. This action would have carried the referendum by a majority of one. A look of disappointment spread over the features of the "dry" Senators and the "dry" leaders in the galleries.

Suddenly Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, rose and announced his vote in the negative. This restored the tie vote. There were no further changes and the result was finally announced by Senator William Alden Smith, who was in the chair in the absence of Vice-President Marshall.

The presiding officer announced that by a tie vote the amendment offered by Mr. Underwood was lost. Several Senators who had been leading the fight against the Sheppard bill walked around to Senator Underwood and a hurried conference was held. A few minutes later, when it was announced that the bill had left the committee of the whole and was before the Senate, Senator Underwood announced that he would reserve his substitute and ask for a separate vote on it in the Senate. He followed this announcement with the suggestion that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow without taking any further action. There was a chorus of protests from the "dry" leaders, and Senator Sheppard refused to accede to the plan for adjourning.

Amistade Declared.

Senator Reed of Missouri, who has been opposing the Sheppard "dry" bill, took the floor and began a speech which apparently lacked terminal facilities. After he had talked a while the Senator moved an executive session as the means of getting an adjournment. The prohibition leaders rallied their forces and voted the motion down, 41 to 23. Senator Reed resumed his speech, while the opponents of the Sheppard bill continued to pour in amendments. After informal conferences among the "dry" leaders it was decided finally to accept an armistice, and on the motion of Senator Stone of Missouri the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

The vote on the Underwood proposal for a referendum which is likely to become historic was as follows:

Yeas: Democrats—Bankhead, Bryan, Culberson, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Jones, Johnson (Maine), Kern, Lee (Maryland), Martin, Newlands, Pittman, Pomeroy, Reed, Saulsbury, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Maryland), Stone, Tillman, Underwood and Williams. Republicans—Brandages, Catron, Clark (Wyoming), Colt, Dillingham, DuPont, Harding, La Follette, Oliver, Page, Pennington, Sulzland, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson.

Nays: Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Hutcheson, Johnson (South Dakota), Kirby, Lane, Martin, Overman, Philan Sheppard, Shields, Smith (Georgia), Swanson, Thomas Thompson, Vandaman and Walsh. Republicans—Brady, Brady, Clapp, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, Gronna, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Townsend and Works.

SOLDIER'S VOTE SETTLES TIE.

Single Ballot Elects William Murray City Assessor.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The vote of George A. Kelly, the only citizen-soldier from Cohoes to cast his ballot on the Mexican border, elected William Murray, Democrat, City Assessor. Murray tied his Republican opponent with a vote of 2,207 on election day. When the soldier vote was canvassed to-day it was found that Kelly's vote broke the tie.

The only other contest likely to be affected by the soldier vote is between James A. Delahanty and John F. McIntyre for Judge of the Court of General Sessions in New York City.

Altogether 5,892 votes were cast by militiamen on the border.

Motor Truck Kills a Coaster.

When coasting down Morton street in Newark last night Joseph Rosenberg, 6 years old, 77 Broome street, ran into a motor truck. The rear wheel passed over the boy's body and he died later in City Hospital. Louis Malochsky of Pinebrook, the chauffeur, was arrested.

## GAG RULE ADOPTED TO PASS 'PORK' BILL

House Committee Approves Cloture and Would Limit Debate to Four Hours.

SALARY ADVANCES VOTED

Legislative, Judicial and Executive Bill for \$39,000,000 Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the face of grave warnings from the Democratic leaders that Congress was soon to be confronted with a bankrupt treasury, the House rules committee today greased the ways for the passage of the \$39,000,000 public buildings "pork barrel" bill by reporting a gag rule to limit debate on the measure.

Under this rule debate would be limited to four hours and a vote would be taken when the reading of the bill for amendment has been completed. The "pork barrel" fight will be opened soon after the holiday recess.

The bill is pronounced by experts who have analyzed it as the worst instance of attempted "pork" legislation in the history of the country. The action taken to-day is in the face of the warning of Secretary McAdoo of the serious financial condition which the country is facing and his severe arraignment of the principle of such legislation.

For Higher Salaries.

Salary or wage increases of from 5 to 10 per cent, for about 15,000 Government employees receiving less than \$1,500 a year and of \$500 a year for each Representative's secretary were provided for in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill passed to-day by the House without a record vote. The secretaries now get \$1,500 a year. An attempt to provide each Representative with an extra stenographer at \$75 a month during the session failed.

Discussion of the measure, which carries appropriations aggregating about \$39,000,000, was productive of much debate over the financial condition of the country. Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee and Representative Bailey of the Ways and Means Committee protested against the proposed increases on the ground that the Government already faced a huge deficit. Representative Bailey declared the next budget would exceed \$1,600,000,000 and that the country was confronted

with the possibility of attempting to collect \$500,000,000 more in new taxes.

Mr. Bailey's Query.

"How are you going to raise it?" he asked. "Restore the Payne-Aldrich bill? That is the proposal some of you make, yet to save your lives you cannot frame a tariff bill which will yield more than \$250,000,000 a year."

"The cry all over the country has been to cut out 'pork.' We are soon to take up the public buildings bill and we have a deficit staring us in the face. In 1918 there will be a deficit at the present rate of \$250,000,000. Moreover the country is going dry and when it goes dry we will be called upon to collect from some new source \$257,000,000."

"You can't raise the tax on the rich. The limit in revenue has been reached from income taxes. Where are you going to get it?"

Republican leader Mann favored higher salaries for employees, declaring they should share in the general prosperity which the country is experiencing as a result of the European war.

STEPS TO CURB DRUG EVIL.

General Committee Maps Out Two Lines of Action.

The sub-committee of the General Committee on the Drug Evil, composed of national, State and city officials, met yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building to discuss the amendments which will be drawn up by the general committee for the curbing of the evil. The two most important things the committee wishes to accomplish are as follows:

First. In regard to the national phase of the matter they are desirous of getting greater control over the shipments of drugs. At present drugs are shipped to Canada and Mexico from this country and then smuggled back here.

Second. A clause insisting on triplicate copies of prescriptions issued by physicians at present only two copies are made out, one of which is retained by the physician and the other by the druggist. The proposed amendment will require the third copy to be sent to the local health board. This would give the authorities an opportunity to watch all sales.

\$170,000 FOR BROKEN VOW.

Awarded to a Pittsburgh Woman in Breach of Promise Suit.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19.—Miss Nettie Richardson, aged 40, formerly a cashier in a Pittsburgh hotel, got a verdict of \$170,000 today in her suit for \$500,000 for breach of promise against Henry Denstone, aged 78, a wealthy reclusive of Denstone, a suburb.

Denstone, who belongs to an old Pittsburgh family and whose fortune is estimated at several million dollars, of which \$500,000 is in cash, lives in a little house in the suburbs and has no other city limits. He eschews a handsome residence on the place.

HAVE UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED THAT AS NEW YEAR'S EVE FALLS ON THE SABBATH THE USUAL CELEBRATION OF THAT EVENT WILL BE HELD Monday Evening, January 1st

The Co-operation of the Public is respectfully requested

The Hotel Association of New York City and The Society of Restaurateurs

THE HUDSON SUPER-SIX

For Christmas—

Why not a Hudson Super-Six?

CHRISTMAS is at hand. The spirit of giving is in the air. Real Christmas joy comes from giving something useful. No gift for any member of your family could be more suitable for all-year-round pleasure than a Hudson Super-Six.

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So—to wonderful performance you add exceptional beauty. To power and flexibility you add pride of ownership that comes with the possession of a car of such high repute. And a Super-Six as a Christmas gift will solve your Christmas shopping problem.

The latest designs are now on show—the coming year's designs. Come and see them.

Phaeton.....\$1850

Roadster.....1850

Cabriolet.....1950

Touring Sedan.....\$2175

Town Car.....2925

All Prices f. o. b. Detroit

Town Car Landaulet.....\$3025

Limousine.....2925

Limousine Landaulet.....3025

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MOUNT VERNON: Proctor Building

YONKERS: 63 South Broadway

NEWARK: 34 Halsey Street